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earnest thinker, and fearlessly frank in expression of her convictions.

The more strictly historical part of the volume is contained in Chapter I, which includes, among other sections, "Some Indian Reminiscences," recollections of "Atlanta's Early Society", and, perhaps the most interesting of them all, "Slavery in the South". Although discursive at points, the essays are not only interesting but valuable, and Mrs. Felton has done the South a real service in putting into book-form these reminiscences and clear-cut views on questions of past and present—and future—interest.

C. S. T.

The Creed of the Old South, 1865-1915. By Basil L. Gildersleeve. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press 1915. pp. 126).

Besides the title essay, this little volume by Dr. Gildersleeve, the eminent classical scholar, contains a sketch entitled "A Southerner in the Peloponnesian War". Slight as they are, both essays deserve a place among the classics of war literature. They are written with an uncommon literary charm, and with a fine perception of values which gives to the reminiscences a unique flavor. Indeed, they are hardly reminiscences, so much as brief dissertations on the real significance of "the war", and of warfare in general.

"The Creed of the Old South" brings out, without any partisanship, and with clear analysis of the feeling on both sides, the ideals and the principles for which the Confederacy fought. "I have tried in this paper to reproduce the past and its perspective, to show how the men of my time and of my environment looked at the problems that confronted us.—That the cause we fought for and our brothers died for was the cause of civil liberty, and not the cause of human slavery, is a thesis which we feel ourselves bound to maintain whenever our motives are challenged or misunderstood, if only for our children's sake".

"A Southerner in the Peloponnesian War" draws a com-

parison between various real and fanciful analogies presented by the Civil War of our country and the Peloponnesian War. "The very first dead soldier one sees, enemy or friend, takes war forever out of the category of abstracts", and it is war as a concrete which the essays consider. Both sketches are marked by a gentle pathos; the second sketch also by not a few touches of delightfully subtle humor.

To say more of either essay would be perhaps an injustice to the author, and to the prospective reader.

C. S. T.

The Colonization of North America, 1492-1783. By Herbert Eugene Bolton, Ph.D. and Thomas Maitland Marshall, Ph.D. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1920. pp. XVI, 609).

"This book represents an attempt to bring into one account the story of European expansion in North America down to 1783. Text-books written in this country as a rule treat the colonization of the New World as the history, almost solely, of the thirteen English colonies which formed the nucleus of the United States. The authors have essayed to write a book—from the standpoint of North America as a whole, and giving a more adequate treatment of the colonies of nations other than England and of the English colonies other than the thirteen which revolted".

Thus "the spread of civilization in America has been presented against a broad European background.—The colonies of the different nations are treated, in so far as practicable, in the chronological order of their development, the desire being to give a correct view of the time sequence in the development of the different regions". A still bulkier volume would have been required for any extensive treatment of any colony or any period, and the narrative is necessarily limited to the presentation, in text-book style but without dullness, of the essential facts. It could of course be criticized here and there on points of relative importance, but on the whole the authors have done fully as well as could be expected in